

They amounted in 1839 to \$3,033,764, being near three times what they were in 1824. They had been an enormous drain upon the Treasury for the last seven years, amounting in 1833 to \$1,485,000, and subsequently averaging about half that sum.

16. Purchase of lands from Indians was another large item to be deducted, and which had vastly increased of late. In 1824, this head of expenditure only amounted to \$429,387; in 1839 it was \$1,703,123; in 1835 it was as high as three millions, in 1837, \$2,461,000; and in 1838, it was \$4,603,518. These were heavy expenditures, incurred for the great object of relieving all the States from the incumbrance of an Indian population; but though heavy, it is not money gone from the Treasury never to return to it. It all returns, and with profit, in the sale of the lands acquired; yet the vast sums paid on this head, is cited against us as ruinous extravagance, for which the Gosh should be driven from the Capitol!

17. Removal of Indians and their wars was another item nearly connected with the last, and subject to the same remarks. It had grown up of late, and was directed to the good of the States. In 1824 it was nothing; in 1839 it was \$1,775,914. In the three preceding years it was, respectively, in round numbers, \$6,000,000, \$6,500,000, and \$5,500,000. This is one of the largest heads of increase expenditure in recent years, and one of the most indispensable for the States of the South and West. It is appurtenant to the purchase of the Indian lands; and, although large, yet the sales of the lands will far more than reimburse it.

18. And, finally, Mr. B. noted the sum of \$232,369 for miscellaneous objects, not reducible to a precise head, which swelled the list of expenditures, without belonging to the expenses of the government.

19. The Exploring Expedition was the last of the items. It was of recent origin, amounting to \$97,968 in 1839, and to about \$560,000 for the three preceding years.

These are the eighteen heads of extraordinary expenditures, said Mr. B. and the amount expended for each; and now let gentlemen of the opposition say for which of these they did not vote, to which they now object, and for which they will not vote again at this session?

With this view of the tabular statements Mr. B. closed the examination of the items of expenditure, and stated the results to be a reduction of the 37 million aggregate in 1839, like that of the 32 million aggregate in 1824, to about one-third of its amount. The very first item, that of the payment of public debt in the redemption of Treasury notes, reduced it 11 millions of dollars; it sunk it from 37 millions to 26. The other eighteen items amounted to \$12,656,977, and reduced the 26 millions to 134. Here then is a result which is attained by the same process which applies to the year 1824, and to every other year, and which is right in itself; and which must put to flight and to shame all the attempts to excite the country with this bugbear story of extravagance. In the first place the aggregate expenditures have not increased three-fold in fifteen years; they have not risen from 13 to 39 millions, as incontinently asserted by the Opposition; but from 32 millions to 37 or 39. And how have they risen? By paying last year 11 millions for Treasury notes, and more than 12 millions for Indian lands, and wars, removals of Indians, and increase of the army and navy, and other items as enumerated. The result is a residuum of 134 millions for the real expenses of the Government; a sum 11 millions short of what gentlemen proclaim would be an economical expenditure. They all say that 15 millions would be an economical expenditure; very well here is 134! which is a million and a half short of that mark.

The authentic tables show that the aggregate expenditures for 1824, came within five millions of those of 1839; consequently that, without a deduction for extraordinary expenditures, the charge of extravagance, waste, ruin, profligacy, &c. might have been raised against the Administration of that day, and some uninformed persons excited against it by a groundless clamor; yet no one thought of raising such a clamor in 1824. No one then thought of charging, as extravagance, payments on account of the public debt, and for indemnities to merchants, and other extraordinary expenses. Then all parties made the proper deductions for payments either temporary or extraordinary in their nature. No one sought to mystify or to impose upon the ignorant. No one thought of palming a story of thirty-two millions upon the country as the expenses of the country. All that has been reserved for the present times; it has been reserved for our day; and may have been attended for a while with the ephemeral success which crowns for a moment the petty arts of delusion practised upon the ignorant. But the day for this delusion has gone by. The classified tables, now presented, will reach every citizen, and will clear up every doubt. They will enable every citizen to see every item of expenditure—to judge it himself—and to demand of the opposition gentlemen, if they did not vote for it themselves, and if they now object to it? Taking the extraordinary items as they rise, and beginning with the first, the sum of eleven millions paid for redemption of Treasury notes; and it can be demanded if that payment was not right? and so on through the whole list, amounting to twelve and a half millions. The ordinary and permanent expenses, amounting to thirteen and a half millions, no one objects to; all admit that that sum is a million and a half within the mark of meritorious economy. It is on the extraordinary—it is on the difference between thirteen and a half and

thirty-seven millions—that the attack is made; and now we produce these extraordinary items. We give a list of them, item by item, with the amount paid on account of each; and call upon the gentlemen of the Opposition to name the one to which they object? to name the one for which they did not vote? This is what we do; and I will tell you Mr. President, what they will do: they will not name one item to which they now object, or against which they voted! They will not name one; and the reason is, because they cannot! They voted for all—they approve all—the country will approve all, except part for pensions and harbors, and of these the Opposition were the leading advocates. And thus these gentlemen of the Opposition are presented in the extraordinary light of going abroad to make a general denunciation of the Administration for extravagant expenditure; and when we show them the bill or particulars, and ask of them to point out the extravagant items, or the ones for which they did not vote, they will remain silent! They will name no item, because they cannot.

(to be concluded next week.)

#### FOR THE JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor:—I now pass on to the remarks of "Junius" concerning the Navy, and let us see how "unfortunate" I am according to his own statements. In the first place, he gives Adams credit with the same list that I did, but argues that three of them, the Brandywine, Boston, and Lexington, ought to be placed to the credit of Mr. Munroe. Well, sir, if there is any fairness in this argument, then according to the same rule, how many of those reported as built under Genl. Jackson's administration ought to be placed to the credit of Mr. Adams? Will he have the assurance to "palm off" on the poor "unsuspecting community" the idea that Mr. Adams left the treasury perfectly empty, without a dollar appropriated to the increase of the navy, or any preparation whatever for any other vessels than those already finished off and in service, making a "clean finish" of his work, whilst his successor had to commence his "large and unprecedented increase" from the stump?—No, sir, this community does not consist entirely of such minnies as to be gulled by any such absurdities. But, unfair as this proposition is to curtail Mr. Adams' list, let us see how his own table, his own figures sustain the assertion of his "friend," "Cincinnatus," that there was "no increase of the navy," &c. After making his deduction, he gives Mr. Adams credit with 10 vessels in 4 years, mounting 204 guns, which will be at the rate of 21 vessels each year, and averaging 20-4-10 guns each. In his table of Genl. Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's operations, he gives them credit with 22 vessels in 10 years, mounting 368 guns, which makes an average of 21-5 vessels each year, and mounting an average of 164 guns each, being still less than Mr. Adams—"no increase." But in his table he has put down the Pennsylvania ship of the line as a completed vessel, mounting 120 guns, which he has no right to do, for although she has been launched and towed around from Philadelphia to Norfolk, she is yet unfinished, and how many thousands of dollars it will yet take, I cannot conjecture. Junius chuckles very much at my "ignorance" in placing the Pennsylvania on the "stocks," when the fact is that this is only a piece of his "contemptible trickery" if not wilful falsehood, as the reader may see by referring to my remarks. I did not say she was on the "stocks" as he represents. In making my tables, I first set down all those vessels that were finished, and the year when built; those reported as on the "stocks" and "ordinary" excepted, the year not being given for such as were unfinished. But I did not give those which were finished as the whole for which expenditures were made, but expressly remarked, "that there were eleven vessels including the Pennsylvania ship of the line, reported as 'on the stocks' and 'in ordinary,' without distinguishing which was on the 'stocks' or which in 'ordinary,'" and out of this remark, by cutting off half the sentence, he manufactures this pretended evidence of my "ignorance," and for which he so kindly offers "the mantle of charity." I discover that Junius adds to his list three small vessels, the Pioneer, Consort and Active, which were not in the table from which I extracted, and therefore not included in my list, which was up to August 1839, and therefore none the less correct so far as it goes.

I regret Mr. Editor, that the extraordinary course of "Junius," and his very labored efforts to convict me of falsehood, in which if he had succeeded, I should truly have deserved "the just indignation of an abused and insulted community," have compelled me to run out this communication to a length much beyond my wish. But I trust you will bear with me while I make a few further remarks in reply to Junius, whose motives I have charged, and leave it to the public to judge how far I have grounds for them. I shall not follow him up in his ungentlemanly attempt to pervert a public discussion into a private quarrel. Upon him rest the responsibility and the odium, if such be his design, of which I think there can be no doubt. If such be not his design, why refer to a "private citizen" whose name I have not mentioned? Why refer to the supposed author being "a candidate for public favor" unless for the purpose of fixing his "attack" on some particular individual? and then calling down on that individual the "indignation" and fury of the friends of the "private citizen" which he (Junius) is trying to hold up for public sympathy and pity? Does Junius expect to bully freemen into silence? Does

he expect that writers may fill the public prints with misrepresentations and falsehoods which even their "friends" have to admit, and not be replied to? If his "friend" as he says "has retired from the cares of public life," why does he not stay "retired"? Why does he not keep himself out of the newspapers? Or, if (as he has a perfect right to do,) he must thrust himself into "public life," then let him confine himself to the "truth," and he will not be "attacked." It seems then that it has come to this, that one anonymous writer can publish all sorts of misrepresentations and false statements, in the most abusive language he is master of, and when I in language at least as respectful, refute his statements, why forsooth, I am attacking a "private citizen," for which the indignation of an insulted community is to be called down on me. Are falsehood and misrepresentation so intimately allied to the "character" of individuals that we cannot attack the falsehood without attacking the character? Such would seem to be the conclusion of Junius.

As to his certificate of character for the administration in general, and the Post Office Department in particular, I will let that pass for what it is worth. The administration is now on its trial before the jury of the nation, and I doubt not but it will get justice.

The very name that Junius has assumed, taken in connection with the cause he is advocating, would indicate his defence of the measures of the administration to be a burlesque, while his effort to be mentioned on the same day would be an insult to the genius of the celebrated British writer whose name he has profaned by adopting. With the splendor of a genius which was unsurpassed, and with a devotion to liberty which was almost holy, that splendid writer attacked the corruptions of his government, the tyranny of the oppressors of the people, and the advocates of unlawful power and public abuses, in a manner that carried dismay and terror to the very throne itself, while our Junius, with all the fiery zeal of a new born convert fighting for pay, defends the most tyrannical measures and the most corrupt departments of the government which is oppressing its citizens with all the fury of heartless tyrants.

I would advise Junius to "keep cool," and reserve as much as possible his wrath and dolorous wailing till next November, when the great "monster," the administration itself will receive such an "attack" from the people, as will send it like Mr. Jefferson's "mammoth" howling and reeling to its long home.

DUANE.

NOTE. It should be borne in mind that while I stated the list of vessels built and commenced under the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren to be for 10 years, it actually embraces with the additions of Junius, so far as I can learn their whole 12 years, including the present, which is a very important consideration in making the average.

#### NATCHEZ CITY.

By the Rienzi, we have the Natchez courier of the 11th, from which we gather the following extracts touching the condition of that ill-fated city.

The Courier refrains from estimating the number killed, as it was still impossible to get a correct list. It remarks, however: Should a rain and a wind come upon us in a few days, every building still standing on our streets will sink to the earth, and all the city will be no better than a heap of ruins.

The Mississippi River is rising! rising!! rising!!!—and the lowlands will this summer know nothing but ruin! ruin!! ruin!!! The very elements seem to conspire against us. Amid it all, let our conduct be prudent and our language reverential.

People are leaving Natchez every hour, and by midsummer, if the present spirit prevails, we shall have little else than a ruined, deserted city.

We understand that the Vicksburg Rail Road has severely suffered, twelve miles of the road has been washed away. The Grand Gulf Rail road has been much injured.

Much damage was done by the storm of Thursday, to the farms and villages of Hinds, Madison, Holmes and Rankin counties.

The wounded of the storm are all under good attention, and if medical aid and skill can accomplish their recovery, they will soon be upon their feet in the "godlike attitude of man." Dr. Pollard has under his charge about twenty-five, and other physicians of the city have wounded cases to the number of fifty or sixty.

Thirty-five of the killed were buried on the 10th.

As soon as the intelligence reached Grand Gulf, a deputation of 25 left to give their aid to the suffering.

A delegation of one hundred from Vicksburg arrived on the 10th and went to work in doing good offices to the wounded and distressed, and assisting in burying the dead.

Large numbers of men and women from the counties of Adams, Franklin and Wilkinson had come in to lend a helping hand.

A meeting of the surviving citizens of Natchez was held on the 8th, and every provision in their power made to provide for the wounded and distressed, and for the taking from the fallen buildings those buried in them; also to ascertain as far as practicable the names of the sufferers and the extent of the losses.

The towns of Concordia and Madison in Louisiana had taken measures to contribute to the aid of the citizens of Natchez.

Whilst we are gratified in recording the manifestations of sympathy which have been shown, we are pained to record the craven acts of a few in human shape. The Courier states, that some of those who had escaped the effects of the storm were already trying to profit by the calamity. Some of them had attempted to monopolize the provision

market, but the honest and warm hearts of flat-boat men had rejected their vile proposition.

The same paper says: Many of the flat-boats that broke from the Natchez landing during the storm, were stranded below this city, and it is hardly credible, but still it is true, that those living on the banks of the river, like wrecking pirates, took possession of the boats, and claimed them as the spoils of the tempest. A Mr. Woods found his boat loaded with Ploughs, &c., six miles below the city, in possession of five or six men who refused to give it up without being paid one half the value of the cargo. So soon as this base extortion was reported in our streets, a party of gentlemen, consisting of Thomas Munce, M. L. Kidd, S. B. Stutson, T. W. Clay, I. W. Bunce, Mr. Jacob Soria, Jno. Shaner, and several others, able to row a boat and willing to punish fraud and inhumanity, took a skiff and dashed down the river, seven or eight miles, where they found the boat above alluded to. They took instant possession and restored it to the rightful owner. Natchez may be ruined, but she has still some spirits who are not yet dead to the cry of justice and humanity.

## THE JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1840.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.—The reader will find an interesting report from the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject, to which as well as the accompanying speech of Col. Benton, his attention is requested.—The table (B) which is referred to, both in the Report and speech, we regret that we are unable to furnish owing to its great length and the small quantity of figures of the proper size in our office. If we find it practicable, we may publish it hereafter. It should accompany the report, and is actually necessary to a thorough comprehension of the speech.—We shall give the remainder next week, when it will be seen that it elicited some remarks from Mr. Preston, Mr. Clay, and others. These we intend presenting to our readers as soon as they are received, in order that they may have the means of judging correctly as to the merits of this much controverted subject.

We are frequently asked "what Congress is doing." The lower House, we believe, has been doing nothing for the last six weeks towards expediting the public business, but its time is consumed in making speeches for Buncombe, and blackguarding and bullying each other. President-making has become the order of the day, and instead of discussing the measures which the exigencies and wants of the country require, the time of the House is occupied with harangues on Genl. Harrison's military fame, and Mr. Van Buren's extravagance. The dignity of politics is overlooked—the interests of the country disregarded, and their contents have dwindled down to a mere scramble for place and power. The general appropriation bill was in the House in the committee of the whole for several weeks, and after every thing had been discussed but the merits of the bill itself, it went to the Senate and passed that body in about 3 hours. Such is the difference in the manner of the two houses doing business. In the House nothing is thought of but party politics. In the Senate such questions are never discussed. In this body on the 12th inst. the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was taken up and Mr. Wall's substitute, which extends to voluntary as well as involuntary bankrupts—to artificial as well as natural persons, was argued by that gentleman at considerable length. Mr. Clayton opposed the proposition, and insisted that the community desired no such interference on the part of Congress. In the House the bill to prevent frauds upon the revenue was passed, and the House adjourned to witness the practical application of a newly invented safety valve to the boilers of steamboats.

THE LOWER COUNTRY.—The Lower Mississippi has not been so high for years as within the last month.—The sugar and cotton crops on the low lands have been entirely destroyed, and great apprehensions have been excited that the great Southern Emporium would be entirely inundated. New Orleans, however, has as yet escaped uninjured. The destruction of the cotton and sugar crops has caused some little excitement in the market as to the latter article, and many have been making large purchases under the expectation that there would be a considerable rise in price. It is probable that these anticipations will prove groundless.

The news from Natchez presents the most appalling picture of the destruction of property and loss of life that has ever been witnessed in this country.—The account in last week's paper, taken from the Free Trader, is but a faint sketch of the reality.—The number of persons missing since the tornado, exceed 300—principally among the boatmen. The number of boats lost, amount to near 60. The following extract from the Free Trader will convey some idea of the loss of property.

"The estimate of a little more than a million and a quarter of dollars for the damages done to the buildings merely, may be nearly correct for the compact part of the city; but to cover the loss of merchandise, provisions, goods of various kinds and furniture destroyed there should, in the opinion of some of our practical and clear headed men, be at least, four millions more added,—making, the entire loss of property in the city of Natchez more than FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS."

CHANGES IN THE CABINET AT WASHINGTON.—We give the card of Mr. Kendall late Postmaster General, to the public in another column. It will be seen that he retires from public life to take charge of the editorial department of the Extra Globe. Mr. Kendall is an able political writer, and has conducted the affairs of the Post Office to the satisfaction even of his enemies, if we except the charge of proscriptive, in which there is no question too much truth. It is said that Mr. Niles of Connecticut, will fill his place. Other changes are rumored, but none as yet confirmed.

HON JAMES HUNTINGTON has been elected by the Legislature of Connecticut to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the death of Mr. Betts.

As chroniclers of the times, we note that the two candidates for Governor addressed the citizens of Pike at this place on Saturday last, and so far as our knowledge extends, each gave entire satisfaction to his political friends. On subjects of state policy there seems to be but little difference of opinion, unless it be on the currency bill proposed at the last session of our Legislature. Genl. Clark is for letting things remain as they are, whereas, Judge Reynolds is for taking steps to enlarge the specie basis, and to this end favors the object and policy of the currency bill; but, under the existing state of things, is not disposed to drive out of circulation notes of a higher denomination than the lowest issued by the Bank of Missouri. On the subject of national politics, they differ as may be supposed *to ceteris*; which we think in the right it is unnecessary for us to say. Genl. Clark went from this place to Fulton, and Judge Reynolds to Troy.

WILLIAM B. DABNEY, the absconding teller has returned to Richmond, and surrendered himself to the civil authorities. He had reached Canada, and seeing an article published in the Whig requesting him to return to his friends, he immediately determined to do so, and placed himself in charge of a friend and set out for Va. The impression is becoming prevalent, that he has not appropriated a dollar of the funds of the bank to his own use, but that he has been an innocent instrument in the hands of others for defrauding the bank. His voluntary return has strengthened this impression into conviction, and his flight is attributed to an undue sensitiveness of his being implicated in the guilt of others. Important and interesting developments are expected to be made by him.

The Palmyra Whig congratulates its readers, that owing to the influence of the Whig directors of the Branch Bank at that place, it has commenced discounting again. Is not the policy of this move very questionable, Mr. Whig?

ERRATA.—In Duane's communication in the Journal of the 25th ult., in the last column, 19th line from the top, it should read "none, no none of these causes," &c., instead of "now, no more of these causes," &c. In the part of his remarks published last week, the stars should have been placed at the bottom instead of the head of the table.

A Post-Office has been established at Vannoy's Mill, in this county, and Nathan Vannoy appointed Postmaster.

The good citizens of St. Louis were frightened out of their wits, and one of our contemporaries out of his good humor and uniform courtesy on the night of 20th inst., by what was supposed at the time to be an earthquake. It turned out however, to be nothing more than an explosion of the powder magazine at Alton. Fortunately no lives were lost. The building itself was entirely destroyed; the explosion scarcely leaving enough of it to mark where it stood.—Stones were thrown across the Mississippi, and nearly every pane of glass was broken in Upper and Lower Alton. It is universally believed to be the work of some desperate villains, but the perpetrators are yet undiscovered. The Telegraph notices the following hair-breadth escapes.

"Mr. J. H. Hodges and his wife were sleeping in their house on Market street, about one-third of a mile from the magazine. A piece of stone, supposed to weigh about fifty pounds, perforated the roof of their dwelling; and forcing its way through the garret floor, descended in a slanting direction within a few inches of their heads, and broke through the partition into an adjoining room without doing either of them the least injury.—Mrs. TOMLINSON and her daughter were in like manner asleep in the same bed at their residence on Third street, having between them a child about two years old—belonging to a gentleman of this place who had lost his wife—of whom Mrs. T. was taking care. Seeing the flash, the worthy woman, alarmed for the safety of her precious charge, immediately snatched it up and hugged it to her bosom; when a heavy stone, bursting through the building, fell between mother and daughter, in the very place previously occupied by the child, without touching either of them.—Another large fragment of stone forced its way in like manner through the building occupied by the family of Mr. T. CLIFFORD, on State street, and fell in the corner of a lower room where his children had slept for several months past; but his wife, by some unaccountable impulse, having moved their bed a few hours previously to a different part of the house, they all escaped unhurt. Two young girls, whose names we have not heard, were also sleeping in the same bed, in another part of the City; when a heavy stone fell immediately between them, slightly grazing the limbs of one, but inflicting no material injury on either.

U. S. SENATE.—The terms of office of the following Senators will expire on the 4th March next:

State	Senator	Party
Maine	John Ruggles	Conserv.
New Hampshire	Henry Hubbard	Dem.
Massachusetts	John Davis	Whig.
Rhode Island	N R Knight	Whig.
New Jersey	Garret D Wall	Dem.
Delaware	Thomas Clayton	Whig.
Virginia	Wm H Roane	Dem.
North Carolina	Bedford Brown	do
South Carolina	John C Calhoun	do
Georgia	Wilson Lumpkin	do
Alabama	Wm R King	do
Mississippi	Robert J Walker	do
Louisiana	Robert C Nicholas	do
Tennessee	Alexander Anderson	do
Illinois	J M Robison	do
Michigan	J Norvell	do
Arkansas	William S Fulton	do
Kentucky	John J Critenden	Whig.

13 Democrats, 5 Whig and Conservatives. This will leave parties equally divided in the Senate; and the political character of that body in the next Congress will be decided by the state elections of the present year.

The Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt is betrothed to the heir to the Russian throne.